THE PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN

O'Brien Talks on the Latest Phases of the Irish Situation. -

WORK WILL STILL BE PUSHED

The Government Organ Says the War Must be Waged Vigorously-Another Colin Campbell Speech Made.

The Situation in Ireland.

[Copyright | 1880 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Dec. 17.— New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-A Dublin reporter last evening had an interview with Mr. W. O'Brien, who was suffering acntely from a tumble which he and Mr. Dillon. had from a car while driving from Loughrea to Atthenry. Both shafts of the vehicle were smashed and suddenly both were flung violently to the ground. Dillon came down on his right side and was badly shaken. O'Brien's head came in contact with the car, and both his hands, which he put out to save himself, came under him and were torn and scratched by the hard, frosty ground, and his left arm was sprained. Both gents had to then painfully walk over a mile to Atthenry.

THE POLICE OUTRAGE. About the police outrage in Loughrea O'Brien stated that they were not altogether unprepared for the swoop. His suspicions being aroused he took precautions, and not a bawbee nor a scrap of paper of an incriminating character was in the room he occupied when the police rushed in. He said that the action of the government had not struck terror into the league leaders. The plan of the campaign will still be pushed forward with the same zeal, though tempered with more caution. He would not be surprised if he and his fellow unfortunates should be next Thursday at Longhrea, where the case against them comes on for a hearing, returned for trial at the present-the Connaught-winter assizes. The grand jury are not yet discharged, and there appears nothing in the way of the authorities having the national leaders tried. AN AMUSING AFFAIR.

Mr. O'Brien added that the proportion of notes and gold seized by the police was very small, amounting to about £88 out of a total of £1,100. Indeed, he expressed amusement at the whole affair, and said: "I look to its effect to belp on the cause of the rackrented tenants in Galway and elsewhere in Ireland." He remarked these prosecutions were the best assistance that could be given to the plan of the campaign, which was now invincible. It would go on increasing and developing, and even the action of the government, as exemplified in the prosecution of himself and three members of parliament, so far from preventing the speed of the movement, had stimulated, and, as a result, he looked for greater development of the campaign.

He was surprised that the traversers had been allowed out on bail. Under those circumstances the government prosecution would make no difference to the agitation for the furtherance of the campaign.

The latest advices from Dublin show there had not been any further arrests made in connection with the holding of national league rent offices in futherance of the plan of the campaign, and that there was a lull in the excitement which followed the announcement from Loughrea.

THE AUTHORITIES HESITATE. It is believed that the difficulty of procuring evidence on which to base a charge of conspiracy has caused the authorities to pause before taking further steps and that they are evidently waiting in hopes that the leaguers may be deterred by what has taken place. However, it seems that on Friday Mr. Carew, M. P., attended at Ballyhannis for the purpose of holding a rent office for Lord Dillon's tenants. A large force of police were drafted into the town in charge of two resident magistrates. Mr. Carew, seeing his movements watched, gave up recelving rents, but delivered a speech to the people denouncing the government for arresting his colleagues. He said it would strengthen the national cause. It was the surest sign of a collapse government and landlordism.

DBLON'S CONDITION. Mr. Dillon's doctor thinks he will be unable to leave his room for a little, but he is determined, if he possibly can, to travel to Killarney for the meeting Sunday. Mr. O'Brien will attend the meeting at

Longford. A castle detective, who called at Dillon's

residence, merely announced that he intended to call again to-day. It is understood that his mission is to serve a formal notice in connection with the queen's bench proceed-Mr. Jenkinson, chief of the criminal inves-

tigation department, arrived in Dublin to THE STANDARD'S COMMENTS.

The Standard, the government organ, says this morning: "The news from Ireland all goes to show that the executives do not mean to do things by halves. Dillon and his assoclates have been allowed a longer period of license than could have been wished, but now that war is declared, it is to be waged unrelentingly all along the line. Besides the prosecution already instituted at Loughrea, summonses are to be served to-day on six prominent proir oters of the plan of the campaign to appear in Dublin on a charge of having been engaged in an illegal conspiracy, and there is reason to believe that proceedings will be taken, in a leading instance, of criminal incitment at popular gatherings in the prov-

WHAT THE NEWS SAYS. On the other band, the News, Gladstone organ, contends that for permitting the plan of campaign to assume its present dimensions the queen's servants are solely responsible and they must be called to strict account for their conduct in the house of commons.

WHAT CHAMBERLAIN WILL DO. I observe that Mr. Chamberlain does not intend to remain a speciator of what is going on, but employ the short intervals before the opening of parliament in giving his advocacy against the plan. He has arranged to address his own constituents on January 5, and to make a tour in Scotland, and to be present at a anion demonstration at Howick to recognize the services of Sir George Trevelyan.

COLIN CAMPBELL SCANDAL.

Finlay Closes His Cutting Address For the Lord.

[Copyright 1886 by James Gordon Bennett.] . LONDON, Dec. 17.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |- Justice Butt. on entering the court house this morning. ran against a file of sandwich men carrying boards placarded: "Visit the School for Scandal at the Strand." fie smiled at the cavaleade, but still more when, confronting juror scholars of scandal, they were all told that Mr. Finlay would finish to-day, Sir Charles Russell to-morrow, the judge on Monday morning, and the verdict would be

brought in Monday evening. The foreman announced that he and his fellows had all been to Lord Colin's house eyeing the keyhole. They found that Neptune Blood was mistaken as to there being drops over the keyhole, and that the architect expert, sworn as to the situation of the keyhole and the measurement, was contradicted by a juror, who was also an architect. Judge Butt had already asked, during the progress of the case: "Did ever two doctors swear one way that some two other doctors, called on the other side, did not swear opposite to the first pair?" He now looked as if he wanted

to ask: "Did ever two architects agree?" Mr. Finlay resumed his summing up and the outside atmosphere, as well as that surrounding the jury box, was densely foggy when he oncluded, as now a storm raged. His speech was an alternation of ingeniuo fog, with powerful storming at the fair ladies, Campbell and Miles, and the corespondents, none of whom were to-day present. Mr. Finlay was especially severe on General Butler, who had never appeared, This was certainly an awkward incident, for ever since the Mordaunt case, it has become the religion of an English gentleman to swear to anything to absolve a woman's

A full report of the adverse invection of General Butler, who, it is whispered, had promised his nervous wife the celebrated painting of "The Roll Call" that he would not be a witness, would fill a column, Among other things he said [were these: The jury had heard very frequently that Sir William Batler was a gallant and honorable soldier, but a man might be all that without being quite a Joseph on the point of morals, and it appeared to him that a gallant and honorable soldier, who knew that his evidence was vital to the clearing of the character of a woman charged with committing adultery with him, would certainly not be absent. It was not suggested that he had ever been further than Dinan, which was a very short journey. If Sir William Butler could have denied it would have been a sacred duty for him to have done so, but no doubt he was away because his evi-dence would destroy Lady Colin's case. Did they suppose General Butler's counsel had to point out how absolutely essential to Lady Colin it was that he should come forward as a witness? Why, then, did he not? He was an honorable man and a soldier, and would be tail a lady in such a pinch but that he knew the charges to be true? Also that if he got into the witness box and denied it, he would be guilty of per-jury? That was absolutely conclusive as to the case against General Butler.

In his opening Mr. Murphy had eloquently denounced the charges against his client and had denounced Lord Colin, and all had pre sumed he was going to call Sir William Butler. But what were the feelings of the jury when they were told that all this tremendous discharge of heavy artiflery was merely intended to cover the retreat of the gallant gen-

Referring to Lady Colin's literary and other abilities, Mr. Finlay said: I certainly do not want to deny that she is fitted to shine in any circle. Her conduct in the witness box shows that she is an adept in the dramatic art. I ridicule her attendance at concerts in behalf of the poor. I never heard that charity balls were duller than other balls, and from Lady Colln's diary I see she enjoyed herself immensely. Perhaps charity might in the present case be intended to "cover a multitude of sins" in the case of a lady who had an invalid husband. At leas she should not always be absent from home Mr. Finlay seemed to make a great on the jury when said; "If Rose Baer was a

juress in charging adultry on Lady Colin with Lord Blanford, why, when she was discharged, did Lady Colin's sister obtain for Rose a new situation. Counsel, however, labored when he attacked the strong point of Lady Colin's case viz: that nearly all the present charges were known to Lord Colin's solicitors when on the trial in which she obtained the separation, and yet were not brought forward to defeat her claim, and his counsel openly said: "We know nothing to her disadvantage." This point is, I understand, to be Sir Charles Russell's great text in his closing speech to-morrow.

Mr. Finlay then took up the Purfleet as signation of the duke and the lady. He ridiculed the story that the duke had sworn to about that lady being a Mrs. Perry, of Pimlico. Where was she? Why was she not put into the box? What character had she to lose? Counsel severely dissected the morality of Lady Colin Campbell's mother, who, knowing the antecedents of the duke had sanctioned, and, as a witness, defended her young daughter's intimacy with him He skillfully avoided the threads of evidence hanging outside its warp and woof. He wove all the best colors for his client in a fabric where, so to speak, logic was his shuttle and the accentuated portions of his short hand notes his words.

Ladles Colin and Miles listened with crimsoned faces. Perhaps they had never heard before such eloquent denunciation of themselves. Lord Colin, supported by his brothers except the Marquis of Lorne, looked incessantly at, the jury. Sir Charles Russell seemed using up half a ream of paper with his notes with air of "Ah, my Scotchy, go it, but I have the last word, and on a Saturday for the jury to meditate upon throughout one whole Sun

Sixteen days will have passed in the tria by Monday night, at a joint expense for the fourteen counsels and six solicitors of about £2,000 per day as I am informed by a taxing costs expert, and with the unestimated loss of social morality, while, if the jury find that infidelity was proved for both sides, or that neither had proved it, either result would leave husband and wife as they maritally were when the soiled family linen entered the judicial wrangle.

English Cabinet Council.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A cabinet council was held to-day lasting two flours. The chie business was in relation to Egypt. The cab not approved the circular note to the powers explaining England's views on the Egyptian question, both financial and military. The action of the Irish executive was also ap-

Russia Opposed to Ferdinand. VIENNA, Dec. 17 .- A political correspon dent asserts that the Russian government has sent a telegram to Prince Lobanoff, Rus sian ambassador here, refusing to counten-ance the caudidacy of Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, for the throne of Bul-

THE HAGUE, Dec. 17.—The lower house of parliament has adopted a bill remitting the tax on the free cultivation of sugar in Java temporarily; remitting the export duty on sugar for a period of five years, and granting five years' delay to sugar manufacturers in the payment of their sugar dues.

Aiding Sugar Producers.

Justice in New South Wales. Sydney, N. S. W., Dec. 17.—Of nine youths sentenced here, November 29, for criminally assaulting a servant girl, the executive has decided to commute the sentences of three to imprisonment for life. Six others will be

The techer Stock. LONDON, Dec. 17 .- The auction sale of blooded stock belonging to the late Fred the jockey, realized a total

SCHAEFER DEFEATS SLOSSON. THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT A Close Billiard Contest Witnessed

in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.-Central Music hall

was completely filled with lovers of the game

of billiards when Slosson and Schaefer appeared on the platform at 8 o'clock this

vening. John W. McCullough, of St

Louis, immediately announced that the game

was to be 500 points, cushion caroms, for

\$2,000 a side and the gate money. Eugene

Carter was announced as umpire for

Schaefer; John Thatcher, of Cleveland, for

Slosson; Henry Ryan, of Chicago, referee,

and Charles Matthews, of Chicago, marker,

Without further preliminaries the playing

began. Schaefer won the bank, took the

black ball, and missed. Slosson counted one

and missed. Schaefer counted one. Neither

counted in the third inning, and at this rate

the game moved on till the sixth inning;

when Slosson rolled up fourteen, mostly

n the lower left-hand corner, and sat down

amid loud applause with a total

of twenty to his credit. Schaefer made three and Slosson two. Then the "Wizard" re-sumed his one and, with the getermined look

sumed his cite and, with the determined look which he was wont to conceal during his last game, he quickly reached slosson's biggest run and passed it amid applause. He played on steadily, and for his twenty-sixth shot brought down the house with a brilliant reverse English one cushion shot the entire length of the table. He was about to sit down on the

twenty-sevents, when an outrageous scratch saved him. He resumed his run with re-newed vigor and when he finally missed an

casy cross the table shot, he sat down with a run of forty-eight to his credit and a total of fifty-seen. From this on for some time the averages were better, Slosson making runs

averages were better, Slosson making runs of lifteen, seventeen and twelve, with one or two goose eggs, and Scheefer runs of seventeen and nine and a series of single numbers, At 9 o'clock the score stood: Schaefer, 106; Slosson, 81. Then there was a spell of goose eggs for both sides, interpersed with single and double counts. The playing became uninteresting. In the eighteenth inning Schaefer knocked out seventeen points, making his total round 100, while Slosson had but 99. The score did not advance rapidly, but the game could not

100, while Slosson had but 99. The score did not advance rapidly, but the game could not be called stupid. A great variety of shots were shown, and there were frequent bursts of applause. The sixty-eighth inning netted Slosson seventeen hard earned points. This so startled Schaefer that he soon after, in the seventy-ninth inning, rattled up thirty-six, with apparently no effort. The score, when he at last missed an easy two-cushion shot, stood: Schaefer, 222; Slosson, 229.

In the seventy-seventh Schaefer woke up again for what was destined to be a series of wonderful runs. Scoring nine in the seventy-seventh he followed it with runs of seven, twenty-nine, twelve and thirty-seven. Dur-

WALL STREET RECOVERING.

Stocks Rule Steady at Higher Prices

With Less Excitement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.-[Special Telegram to

the BEE.]-The stock market was less ex-

cited and considerably duller to-day than It

has been for several days past. The temper

of speculation was bullish, however, and

with the elimination of the large outside in-

terest through the exhaustion of margins, it

was thought that the market would run into

dullness until the January disbursements re-

lieved the money market, when it was ex-

peeted that the bull leaders would take hold

and lift prices. The advance in the Bank of

England rate of discount was regarded as

a favorable sign by well informed brokers. It

was thought that this action was merely pre-

cautionary, and would not prevent a large

amount of gold being shipped here. Grangers

were sold down after the opening to-day, St.

Paul being notably weak. Money was still

tight, call loans commanding a sharp 10 per

cent rate. There was no special news calculated to effect prices, the

money situation being considered the most important factor. It was believed that high

rates for money would be current until the

first of the year, and in the interim brokers counseled their friends to be prepared for sudden raids on the market. St. Paul earn-

sudden raids on the market. St. Paul earn-ings for the second wekk of December showed an increase of \$7,030. Coal stocks were notably weak, and the talk was that Reading

would have to be forclosed, in which event the stock would likely be wiped out entirely. Cables from London announced the ship-ment of £500,000 pounds of gold to this coun-

iry, and the arrival of something over \$1,000,000 in gold tended to allay apprehen-sions in regard to tight money. The weak-ness early in the day was principally due to

lar, e selling from London. Later London became a moderate buyer and the whole mar-ket firmed and then became steady and dull.

The sales to noon were 285,00 shares.

Money at one time loaned at 25 per cent, but later was offered at 9 per cent, and the announcement that \$2,500,000 had been

shipped from Southampton consigned to this country caused the bulls to buy freely. The shorts were also buyers, and the result was an advance of about 1 per cent, a part of which was lost before the close. Kansas & Texas was bulled on the passage of the bill in congress authorizing the railroads to build

congress authorizing the railroads to build

into the Indian territory, the prospect being that the territory would be open to public settlement before the present congress adjourns. The market closed easy at a fractional decline from the best prices of the day.

Sale of Stewart's Art Collection.

the BEE, |-It has been decided to sell at pub-

lie auction, next March, the entire A. T.

Stewart collection of pictures, statuary, and

an immense quantity of bric-a-brac and fine

art publications belonging to the estate. The

collection is valued at over \$1,000,000 and con-

tains some of the most valuable and cele-

brated paintings in this country. In the list

are three paintings by Meissonier, including the famous "1807," for which Mr. Stewart paid 3,000,000 francs, and on which the artist

was engaged for fifteen years. Other great

artists whose works are represented are Gerome, with three paintings, including "The Gladiator" and "The Charlot Race:" Fortuny,

Dosed With His Own Medicine.

ng after midnight the house of John Swil-

Gold for New York.

LONDON, Dec. 17.-The steamer Atler,

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 .- Special Telegram to

The Senate Repeals the Law By a Vote of Thirty to Twenty-Two.

APPHOVED BY THE PRESIDENT

Morrison After the Chairmanship of the Inter-State Commerce Commission-Congressman Reid's Financial Difficulties-Notes.

Look Out For Republican Removals WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—[Special Telegram to the Big. |-There was quite a stir in the senate to-day during the vote on the bill to repeal the tenure of office act. The democrats were very anxious to pass the bill, and as the vore seemed to be close they hustled around to muster every vote possible. All absentees were paired, and as a result the bill was passed by a vote of 30 to 22. The democrats were somewhat elated at the passage of the bill, as it will relieve the president in making removals of the restraint now upon him. It is generally predicted that the house will pass the bill without delay, and then there will be wholesale removals of republicans in tenure offices. It is said that President Cleveland favors the adoption of the bill.

THE ONLY THING HE WOULD ACCEPT. The friends of Representative Morrison, of Itlinois, say that there is only one public position that he would accept after his retirement from congress. They say that should the conference report on inter-state commerce be adopted and become a law, and should the commission therein authorized be composed of the right kind of men. Mr. Morrison might be willing to accept the prestdency of the commission as a position that would enable him to serve as against monopoly. It is believed the president would like to give the office to Mr. Morrison, as he

ike to give the office to Mr. Morrison, as he is in sympathy with him in his efforts to reform the tariff.

REID'S EMBARRASSMENTS.

Representative Reid, of North Carolina, who has gone wrong financially, has not yet resumed his seat in the house. His mail is ealled for at the house postoffice by his brother. He has been seen recently in New York and has been in the city, since the sec. brother. He has been seen recently in New York, and has been in the city since the session begun. His colleagues express sorrow for his misfortunes, and his trouble is explained thus: He is a son of Rev. Mirna Reid, one of the most prominent elergymen in North Carolina. The son's financial embarrassmet is said to have grown originally out of his having assumed his father's debts, and also the debts of a brother.

EADS MODIFIES HIS DEMANDS.

Captain Eads has modified his petition to congress, and is now merely asking for a charter for his railway without financial assistance from the government. The proposition was before the house commerce commit-

seventh he followed it with runs of seven, twenty-nine, twelve and thirty-seven. During this spurt Schaefer gave what is believed to be the finest exhibition of cushion carom playing ever witnessed in public. Men who had been used to see cushion carom played in hammer and tongs style were astounded. The playing of Schaefer was chiefly remarkable for his marvelously delicate mastery of the balls. When he had completed his run of thirty-seven there was a perfect storm of applause. Notwithstanding Schaefer's lead of 157 points, Slosson exhibited surprising nerve and astonished every one by his brilliant finish. The glose was of a most exciting tion was before the house commerce co tee to-day and after some discussion was re-ferred to a sub-committee. There is a good deal of prejudice against Eads' scheme and nerve and astonished every one by his brill-iant finish. The close was of a most exciting character. Unlike Slosson, Schaefer ap-peared unable to play even an ordinary game, but his magnificent lead stood him in good stead and Slosson failed to overtake him in time. Schaefer's average, 456-111; Slosson, 8 100-110. It is not likely that any of them will succeed at the hands of congress. ENDICOTT AND MILES.

Secretary Endicott's attention was to-day secretary Endoort's attention was to day
called to a published statement that he had
written a statement which will be
sent to congress explaining that
the references in his report to General Miles'
Apache campaign were made upon misrepresentations and that orders were suppressed
which were before unknown to the secrewhich were before unknown to the secre-tary, and in conclusion that General Miles' vindication is shown by the general order extending the limits of his department. The secretary said in his reply that he knew abso-lutely nothing of any such matter beyond the fact that an order has been issued extend-ing the limits of the Department of Arizona to what they formerly were.

THE G. A. R. AFTER DABNEY'S SCALP. "Either Dr. Dabney, the pension office examing surgeon, is a monstrous fabricator or aming surgeon, is a monstrous tabricator or he was a guard at one of the rebel prisons,' says Coionel John McElroy, editor of the National Tribune. Colonel McElroy has been acting with the G. A. R. pension com-mittee in investigating the charge that Dab-ney was a guard at Andersonville, and has the latest information on the subject. "We have found a number of witnesses. colonel to-day, "who state positively that they heard Dabney say, in a boasting spirit, too, that he was a prison guard, and we con-sider him just as culpable as his service in that capacity was proven. The committee has not yet concluded its labors, but when it does it will report and will find if it does that the was a rebel prison guard and that he boasted of having been one, I cannot see that the one thating will show him up in a less despicable light than the other, I should think the union soldiers would have more respect for a man or boy who served at Analysis as a suard than one who he stead dersonville as a guard than one who boasted that he had and who really had no." It is believed here that when Dabney boasted of having been a rebel prison guard ne thought e was raising his stand with his party and

his superior officers.

THE DISTRICT KNIGHTS OF LABOR. Knights of Labor throughout the country will be interested in learning of the prosperity of this District. The order at the national capital been strengthened by the recent strikes of the trades unions and the prospects of legislation in congress for the interest of the organization throughout the country. Heretefore the assemblies bere have occupie rented rooms. Arrangements have been made to construct a magnificent building, to be occupied by all of the local assemblies. When this is finished it is the purpose of the organization, or rather all of the local assemblies, to bring to their hall members of congress and others who have to do with national translations and teach these searchs. tional legislation, and teach them something practical of the work and aims of the Knights f Labor. It is the purpose of the knights here to induce congressmen to attend the lea tures and have some of them—connected with the organization, so that when matters affectng the organization come before congress here will be well posted men on the floor of each house. This is one of the puposes of the extensive preparations being made here in the way of a capacious building and a splendid ball. When the organization can get the ear of congress in this way its mem-

bers can take hope. WHAT DID HE MEAN?

When a southern member of congress called upon President Cleveland the other day and talked about the work of the session the man at the white house said something like this: "I hope you people up there will to something with linance and the eustoms laws before you adjourn. These are matters in which the country is vitally interested, and if you don't take some action I'm afraid and if you don't take some action I'm afraid I will have to call your attention to the subjects again, and in a more impressive way than I did in my message." The member is puzzled to understand what the president meant; but is of the impression that it was an extra session of congress. He says, however, that the president may have intended to convey the idea that he would be more pronounced in his message to congress when it convenes in December next. Since the utterances of the president this member has been feeling the pulse of the house, and says that the president will have to do his worst, as there is no carttily chance of changing the tariff at this session, or in any way modifying the silver coinage, etc.

Gladiator" and "The Charlot Kace;" Fortuny, with three works, one of which is "The Snake Charmers." and Rosa Bonheur, with "The Horse Fair." Among the forty and more marble statues are the "Greek Slave" and "Eve." by Hiram Powers; "Demosthenes" and "Flora," by Crawford; "Water Nymphs," by Berrees, and Hosmer's "Queen of Palmyra." The porcelains, silverware, Dresden, severes and royal Worcester ware, Japanese and Chinese curios, rare enamels and bric-a-brac will aftracted general attention. modifying the silver coinage, etc.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE CABINET.

Aithough newspapers throughout the country have fallen into the habit of late of referring in a sneering way to the reports of cor-respondents concerning cabinet changes, it respondents concerning cabinet changes, it is nevertheless true at least one change is about to take place in the list of President Cleveland's counsellors. It may be wild speculation, and is probably untrue that Attorney General Garland has an idea of retiring; but the people who are permitted to see him daily have not the slightest doubt that he will be out of the cabinet in a very short time. If he does not go voluntarily, his friends fear that he will do so through necessity, as he is in very delicate health, notwithstanding the fact that he tries to make himself believe that he is improving in physical strength. Mr. Manning is helped in and out of his carriage, up and down stairways at ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 17,-Thursday mornling burned down. Inside were Swilling, his wife and three children, all of whom were burned th death. Francis Saunders was arburned in death. Francis Saintders was arrested and confessed that he had crushed in
the skulls of the sleepers , saturated the bed
clothes with coal oil, applied a match and
left. Clizens seized the murderer and carried him off to lyach him.
A rumor has reached here that Sanders
was tied to a tree and burned to death. out of his carriage, up and down stairways at his residence, at the department, and is lifted up and down the steps at the white house, as though he were an invalid of many years' suffering. He totters and reels, and has all the appearance of one who suffers intensely and has grave amoreheaders. which sailed from Southampton to-day for New York, carries £467,500 in gold. Of the bullion withdrawn from the Bank of Eng-gland to-day £300,000 were for shipment for America. and has grave apprehensions of the end being fundment. Those who have talked with Mr.

Manning recently and who have had the best Manning recently and who have had the best opportunity of judging of his physical strength, say he must leave the harrassments of his office or run great risk of losing his life. It is evident for reasons for which even his triends do not speak of, but which relate to the precarious condition of his health, that Mr. Manning will not be in the cabinet after March next. He will stay till concress adjourns in all probability.

TO BE APPOINTED BANK EXAMINES.

Mr. Snyder, present deputy comptroller of the currency, who is to be appointed bank examiner for New York City to take effect on the 1st of January, is a young man who

examiner for New York City to take effect on the 1st of January, is a young man who has filled several positions in the department and has never yet been satisfied with any. His first appointment was a schief clerk of the treasurer's office. He did not remain there very long when he determined that he wanted some other place. He applied for several positions, among others the comprollership of the currency. His application created a good deal of amusement, as he is a very young man and has land comparatively little experience in banking matters, other than those of a bank clerk, but he was appointed at last deputy comptroller and has held that those of a bank clerk, but he was appointed at last deputy comptroller and has held that position for several months. Mr. Trenholm proposes to give him this new place because he wants it principally, and because he desires to have a man, as he says, who can teel the pulse of the country. Griber, the present incumbent, has been endorsed for retention by nearly every man interested in the banks of New York City, but the endorsements are of no year. Griber must ter.

of New York City, but the endorsements are of no use. Griber must go.

CONTINUING THE INDIAN COURT.

It is likely that the secretary of the interior will authorize the continuance of the Indian court, which was established at Standing Rock agency a year or two ago. This court was the outcome of the very effective administration of Agent McGillienddy, who induced the Indians to agree upon some method for trying petty offenders among themselves. for trying petty offenders among themselves. The result was that a court was organized on a plan similar to the ordinary instee courts of the United States, of which the principal of the United States, of which the principal chief of the Sioux nation, namely, Young-Mau-Atraid-of-His-Horses, was chosen presiding judge. No-Flesh, another Indian of prominence, was made deputy, and the court was conducted with decoram and ability by these men. Bad Indians who were discovered in any petty crime were tried by a jury of their peers, and the jury fixed the penalty on the Mikado's principle—"according to the crime." This thing has worked very well until recently, when some enterprising petty criminal at the agency took it into his head to criminal at the agency took it into his head to question the jurisdiction of the court, and when the facts were placed before the agen ie held that so long as offenders were willin. to abide by the decisions of this tribunal without question they would bold good, but if anybody questioned them it would be necessary for the department of the interior to ratify the action of the Indians.

THE NEW YORK SENATORIAL FIGHT.

Just now the sensatorial fight in 2

York state is causing more, comment than any similar contest pending in the country. It is generally regarded as a war between Warner Miller and Levi P. Morion, and although Mr. Frank Hiscock is frequently mentioned, there are very few politicians here who think that he has a ghost of a show, was attacked. Nevertheless, Hiscock's friends anticipat that he may show very much more strength when the caucus meets in Albany next month than he has yet been credited with, and that in event of a close division of the Morton and Miller forces he (Hiscock) may come in as the dark horse. Mr. Henry G. Burleigh, member of congress from the Lake Champlain district, who is one of the shrewdest politicians in the state, looks upon Miller's chances as very much better than those of Morton, and has been heard to express himself on several occasions, as contident of Miller's return to the senate. Under ordinary circumstances Mr. Burleight's predictions in polical matters would be entitled to great weight, but since the recent election he is not regarded as so good an oracle as he was than he has yet been credited with, and tha weight, but since the recent election he is not regarded as so good an oracle as he was before. Burleigh was nominated by the republicans of his district, and as he had been so easily elected before, the democrats made no particular effort to defeat him in the early part of the campaign. On the Saturday before election Burleigh was in New York and was met by one of his congressional friends, who asked him how it was that he was neglecting his own balligids at a time was neglecting his own ballwick at a time so close to election. Burleigh replied: "Oh I have nothing to do, I have a walk-over. The lemograts have nominated no one and shall not have to turn my hand over to get the place." This was on Saturday. On Monday, very much to his surprise, he found by the New York papers that the democrats by the New 1 of R papers that the democrats had nominated a man at the last moment. He hastened home, but was too late. The district is a big one and he was unable to cover it thoroughly. His opponent had made a very shrewd, still hunt and had his tickets in overself and the last tickets. in every polling place in his district and his friends posted to keep his candidacy dark. The result was that Burleigh was defeated by about 1,600 votes in one of the strongest republican districts in New York state. This is the reason why he is not so much an authority on the senatorial question to-day as he might have been had he had less

confidence in his own ability to win. Morrison's MEASURE ALL-ABSORBING.
The probable outcome to-morrow of Morrison's motion to consider the tariff was the absorbing question at the capital to-day, and is being discusfed to-ni-bt with equal interest about the hotels. While it is admitted by both parties to the contest that the vote will be close, the indications are that the majority will be found against consideration. A new turn was given the question to-day by a de-mand from the representatives of Virginia and the Carolinas that an amendment should be accepted to abolish the tax on tobacco and reduce to 50 cents the tax on distilled spirits, with absolute freedom for fruit brandy of want Mr. Morrison to again permit such an amendment to be offered in case the bill is taken up, but he would make no agreement in advance of the vote to be taken to-morrow. It was reported that the members in question had decided to yote against consideration unless their revote against consideration unless their quest should be granted, but this report is It is apparent that there is an earl est feeling among the members from the to-bacco growing states to report the tobacco tax, which last year yielded \$28,000,000, and this feeling is heightened by the fact that the belief prevails among their constituents that there is a fair prospect of securing the reper by a determined and united movement. It not likely, however, that the tobacco men wi turn against Morrison should be persist in declining to acree to admit their proposed amendment. Mr. Morrison could not, at his

personal option, admit or seclude such an amendment should the bill be taken up. The amendment would be germane and if a majority should would be germane and if a importly should support it would of course be incorporated. Mr. Morrison, however, is known to oppose any change in the present taxes on tobacco and whisky, and while he cannot prevent such an amendment being offered to his bill, will oppose its adoption. A number of the tobacco men say they would not vote for any bill to reduce taxes that does not include tobacco, which assures so many additional votes against the Morrison bill should that measure be brought to a vote. There is con-siderable talk to-night about certain members who last summer voted against consideration of the tariff bill voting with Morrison to-morrow. Those mentioned in this connection are Tim Campbell, Muller, Viele and Bliss, o New York, and Findlay, of Maryland New York, and Findlay, of Maryland. New York, and Findlay, of Maryland. Should these six gentlemen change from the negative to the affirmative side the ma-jority of last summer would be cut down to three. It is not believed, however, by the opponents of Morrison that their marzin w be found to be so narrow when the vote announced, but even that small figure wou be sufficient to defeat the effort for consideration. Mr. Morrison, it is said, admits to-night
that he will be short four or five votes tomorrow, and does not question but that if the
vote should be on the direct proposition to revise the tariff he would be beaten by a much
larger majority than he was at the last sesslop. It is probable that the vote on Mr.
Morrison's motion will be reached in the
house about 3 o'clock to-morrow. be sufficient to defeat the effort for considera

A conference of the house and senate committees on the electoral count bill was to have taken place to-day, but was deferred at the request or the senate committee. It is intimated that the latter have agreed to the house amendments, so that the conference will be merely a matter of form.

THE BOND REDEMPTION.

A prominent treasury official who was asked for information on the subject said this afternoon that it is not at all likely that the department will make any immediate calls for 3 per cents, in view of the fact that it has already given public notice that it stands ready to redeem all such bonds outstanding, paying par and accrued interest to the date of presentation. The amount of bonds redeemed under this "open call,"

which was issued September 15 last, is \$2,200,-900. This leaves \$63,009,500 of uncalled a's still outstanding. Of the called bonds there is outstanding \$7,075,250. The United States treasurer has already issued checks to pay the January interest on the registered 4 per cent loan, amounting to \$4,500,000. He will to-morrow issue checks to pay the blance of this interest, amounting to about \$1,800,000. Checks in payment or Pacific railroad intereks in payment or Pacific railroad interest will probably be issued to morrow also, amounting to \$1,050,000. The amount of registered interest already paid, with rebate under the circular of November 10, is \$189,000.

CLEVELAND AND THE OLD GUARD.
General McMahon, of New York, and
Major Thomas E. Sloan, of the "Old Guard,"
called upon the president to day and invited
him to be present at the "Old Guard"
ball to be held at the New York Metropolitan opera house on the evening of January 27. The president acknowledged the courtesy and accepted the invitation, conditioned on his being able to leave his public duties.

BIS DOING ADIC TO JEAVE HIS DUBLE duties.

RELIEF FOR LIFETENANT EGAN.

Senator Manderson introduced a bill to-day directing the proper officers of the government to credit the account of First Lieutenant James R. Egan, late assistant commissary of subsistence at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming territory, with the D. A. Rossell, Wyoning territory, with the sum of \$2,308, the amount of the shortage of military stores at that place, occasioned by the misconduct and dishonesty of Commis-sary Serzeant James Bowling, and without any misconduct or dishonesty on the part of said Lieutenant Egan.

James W. Conger was to-day appointed gauger in the Nebraska internal revenue dis-

trict.

Mrs. Manderson and Mrs. VanWyck are assisting at the tarfield hospital fair being held here this week. It is a splendid success the dalle manner. held here this week. It is a splendid success and is for a landable purpose.

Senator Manderson, chairman of the committee on printing, believes that Public Printer Benedict's confirmation will be contingent upon the decision of the question raised as to whether he is or is not a practical printer. The other senators will raise the question of Benedict's removal of republican condoces.

The following Nebraska postmasters were appointed to-day: Albert A. Pangborn. Brady Island, Lancoln county, vice R. D. Fisher, removed: E. J. Albright, Brewster, Blaine county, vice Geo, W. Brewster, Blaine county, vice Geo, W. Brewster, resigned: Julius B. Johnson, Johnson, Nemaha county, vice Isaac H. Claggeli, removed; Isaac V. York, Nichols, Lincoln county, vice Richard Brown, resigned: Virginia A. Marstellars, Wilcox, Kearney county, vice S. W. Moore, not commissioned. The postoffice at Delay, Lincoln county,

The postoffice at Delay, Lincoln county, was discontinued to-day.

A postoffice has been established at Crookston, Cherry county, Nebraska, and Frederick II. Baum arten appointed postmaster.

James F. Gordon has been commissioned postmaster at Monterey, Ia.

The time schedule of the star mail route from Laran Gauss to Consect Nebraska

The time schedule of the star mail route from Logan Grove to Concord, Neb., has been changed as follows: Leave Logan Grove Wednesdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.; arrive at Concord by 12:15 p. m. Leave Concord Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m.; arrive at Logan Grove by 10:15 a. m.

CAPITAL MISCELLANY.

INVALID PENSIONS. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-The house committee on invalid pensions to-day amal gamated a substitute for the Blair bill prepared at the last session, with Representative Weber's bill relating to the pension of dependent parties, and instructed the chair man to report the matter to the house and endeavor to secure its passage under a suspension of the rules.

THE TOBACCO TAX. Representatives from the southern tobacco growing states to the number of twentyfive or thirty held a conference in the rooms of the house committee on judiciary to-day, d resolved that while ousider the Morrison tariff bill, amendments should be offered at the proper time in the event of prevalence of the motion to consider a bill providing for the abolition of the in-ternal revenue tax on tobacco and fruit andy, and of a reduction of the whisky tax from 90 to 50 cents per gallon. A committee, consisting of Wise of Virginia, Johnson and Bennett of North Carolina, Candle of Georgia, and Tillman of South Carolina,

Georgia, and Tillman of South Carolina, was appointed to formulate the amendment.

SPNATOR ALDRICH'S BILL.

The bill introduced by Senator Aldrich to-day to provide for the reduction of interest on the bonded debt of the United States authorizes the secretary of the treasury to receive at the breasury bonds of the United cive at the treasury bonds of the United States bearing 4% per cent annual interest and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount in United States bonds of such form amount in United States bonds of such form and denomination as he may prescribe, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent annually. These 2½ per cent bonds shall become payable at the same date as the bonds for which they are exchanged are payable, provided that the 2½ per cent bonds issued in exchange for the 4 per cents shall not be called in and paid so long as any bonds of the United States heretofore issued bearing higher rate of interest shall be outstanding and uncalled, and the last of such bonds originally issued therefor shall be first called in, and this order of payment shall be followed until all of such bonds shall have been called in or paid. In consideration of the called in or paid. In consideration of the reduction of interest effected, the secretary of the treasury is authorized to pay to holders of United States 4 or 4½ per cent bonds ex-changed for 2½ per cent bonds a sum equal in each case to the aggregate present worth at the time of exchange of the portion of the several quarter-yearly payments of interest from which the United States is released by such exchange. In ascertaining such pres-ent worth, interest shall be computed as not less than 3 per cent per annum, reinvested quarter-yearly. The 4 and 4½ per cent bonds received in grachance shall case to be over received in exchange shall cease to be evidence of indebtedness against the United States and shall be cancelled and destroyed; provided, further, that the payments authorzed by this section may be credited to and form part of the sluking fund of the United States provided by the existing law,

States provided by the existing law,
CONFILMATIONS.

Theodore D. Wilson, of New York, to be
chief of the bureau of construction and repair and chief constructor of the navy, with
the relative rank of commodore: Pay Director James Fulton, of Tennessee, to be chief
of the bureau of provisions and clothenz, and
paymaster general of the navy department:
Pay Inspector Rufus Park, of New York, to
be pay director of the navy; Paymaster
James E. Toffree to be pay inspector of the
navy; Assistant Paymaster John Convin. of
Ohio, to be post assistant paymaster of the
navy; Charles A. Wurd, of Michigan, to be
collector of customs at Port Huron, Mich. collector of customs at Port Huron, Mich.

CAPTAIN EADS' REQUEST.

A communication from Captain Eads was aid before the house committee on commerce to-day, requesting the committee to so amend the bill providing for the construction of the Eads ship railway as to confer only a charter

HEPUBLICAN SENATORS CAUCUS. A caucus of republican senators took place this atternoon. It was called ostensibly to all vacancies in the committee lists. Senator Dolph was selected to be chairman ou claims and Senator Spooner for chairman of the committee on coast defenses. Half a dozen other vacancies in committee memberships were also filled. The inter-state commerce bill was briefly criticized and discussed, and tariff was talked about more at length, but no action was taken in reference to either. An advisory committee on order of business was amounted and the career. was appointed and the caucuss then ad

Cable Roads Knocked Out.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 .- A decision of the ourt of appeals was banded down this morn ing which puts an end to the scheme to grid iron the city of New York with cable roads. The supreme court had denied the motion of the New York Cable company to continuin the report of the commissioners under which it was allowed to build over seventy interest railway in the streets of this city. The court of angests sustained the approximation. of appeals sustained the supreme court.

Engineer and Fireman Killed. CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.-Last night as an engine was returning to Somerset, Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern road from a freight wreck near Sunlight, Tenn., the axle of the tender broke into and the engine was thrown down an embankment. Christopher Too engineer of Ludlow, Ky., and John Rhed freman of Danville, Ky., were crushed death beneath the engine.

TWENTY-FIVE LIVES LOST

A Whaling Bark Driven Ashore on the Pacific Coast and Wrecked.

ONLY TEN OF THE CREW SAVED

The Vessel's Timbers so Rotten That the Loss of Lafe is Characterized as Little Short of Cold-Blooded Murder.

A Wrecked Whater.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17. -At 2:00 o'clock this morning the whaling bark Atlantic was driven ashore a mile and a half below Cliff House and went to pieces in a few minutes, not a spar remaining standing. The wreck was strewn along the beach three or four miles. About twenty-five men are believed to be lost. The captain and mate, with eight or ten men, were saved. The following is Thomas P. Warren's

statement of the wreck: "We were towed out to sea yesterday. There was a heavy land swell and no wind. The current was strong and we could not get out of the swell. We let go both anchors but the sea swept the strong and we could not get out of the swell. We let go both anchors but the sea swept the decks and was so heavy the anchors could not hold. We drazged ashore and struck at 130 a. m. Men were being washed off during all this time by the immense waves which dashed over us. The vessel went to pieces an hour and a half after she struck. There was a very heavy for and it was pitch dark. We succeeded in lowering two boat lengths from the ship. The first boat contained L. H. Doty, first mate: Anton Perry, third mate, and four or five of the crew. That was the last we saw of them. In the second boat were myself, Second Mate Ring and five men. When we were swamped the sea carried us in till we touched bottom, when we dragged ourselves ashore. We made no signals of distress as it was too foggy for any to be seen. As soon as the captain reached shore he made his way in an exhausted condition to the life-saving station a few hundred varis away and gave the alarm. The apparatus was immediately got out, but owing to the darkness and for it was some time before the wreek could be located. A line was then shot over her, but it proved of no service, as it became entangled in the wreekage and the vessel shortly went to pieces."

The vessel was valued at \$10,000; her outfit The vessel was valued at \$10,000; her outnot at \$15,000; insurance, \$5,000. The captain and crew numbered forty-two persons, and up to now only eleven are known to be saved. Only one body is thus far recovered. It is rumored that a large number of the crew were intoxicated and that twenty-five were below sleeping off the liquor when the vessel struck and thus met their deaths.

Major Blakeney, superintendent of the life saving station, inspected what was left of the wrecked vessel and called attention to the vessel's timber. He said: "They are so rotten that a slight blow will break them. The same state of things exists in every part. It seems to me that a rigid investigation should be ordered and those responsible be made an example of. In my opinion this is little short of cold-blooded nurder."

The statements of a number of survivors corroborate Major Blakeney's assertions.

Steam Whaler Buyned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17 .- The steam whaler, Mary and Helen, burned this morning off the works of the Paciae Oil Transportation company at the Potiers, in the southern part of the city. The fire communicated with the magazine of the vessel and an explosion fellowed, killing the captain's son and a deck hand. The vessel was badly damaged, the whole side being burned out.

and is stated to be a total loss. The origin of the fire is believed to have been spontaneous embustion of loose waste in the tire room.

The Trade Dollar Bill. Washington, Dec. 17.-The bill passed by the senate to-day for the retirement and recoinage of the trade dollar reads as fol-

SWS: That until July 1, 1887, trade dollars, if not defaced, mutilated or stamped, shall be re-ceived at the office of the treasurer or any as-sistant treasurer of the United States in exbange for a like amount, dollar fo standard silver dollars of the United

states.
Section 2. That trade dollars received by the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States shall not be paid out or in any other manner issued; but, at the expense of the United States, shall be transmitted to comage mints and shall be regarded and treated as silver bullion, and at their bullion value, shall be deducted from the amount of bullion required to be putchased and coined by the act of February 28, 1878, and shall be received into standard silver dellars, according to the provisions of said act; provided, that the amount to be so decacted, as pro-vided in this section, shall not exceed \$500. 69 in any month.

Section 3. That all laws and parts of laws uninorizing the comage and issuance of United States trade dollars are hereby re-

The Boodle Convict.

NEW YORK, Decayl. -The court of general sessions, where the convicted boodle aldernan, McQuade, was to be arraigned to-day, was crowded to the doors with spectators. McQuade came into court in custody of Under Sheriff Sexton five minutes before the opening of proceedings. He wore an air of bravado and said, "Good morning, boys," in a tone and manner savoring of the reckless. As he removed his overcoat and pulled off his chees he smillingly surrough the rese his gloves he smilingly surveyed the faces about him and nodded recognition to friends here and there in the audience. When he had taken his seat before the bar, he chatted with one or two triends who happened to be sitting near. General Tracey. Ex-Senator Thomas, F. Grady and Richard Newcombe, of Mc-Grady and Richard Newcombe, of Me-quade's counsel, entered the court room five minutes after their client. They were seri-ous and the face of Newcombe was grave in the extreme. They each talked in turn to their client. The lawyers for the prosecu-ion were late in putting in an appearance, though the recorder was on hand promptly. The passing of sentence upon McQuade has been deferred until Monday.

The Haymarket's Doctor Bills. Chicago, Dec. 17.—The chy conned finance

committee to-day agreed upon a basis of setlement with the physicians who attended the policemen wounded at the Haymarket riot. Dr. Murphy was allowed \$2,550, Dr. Lee \$2,000 and Dr. Harris \$150. Dr. Murphy's bill, as finally presented to the council, was for \$3,353. Dr. Lee's \$2,914, and Dr. Harris' \$2.23. Their original bills were considerably higher. After the committee agreed upon the amounts to-day the three doctors were called in and formal offers were made with them to settle their claims. They declined to accept the amounts offered, saying such action would lay them liable to the charge of presenting exportionate bills. They finally presenting extortionate bills. They finally agreed, however, to take the offer under advisement.

Murderers Disposed Of.

Lattice Rock, Ark., Dec. 17. Factor Jones and Dick Bullock, two of the four necroes who a few days ago murdered George Traffe in the Choctaw nation because he discovered them killing his cattle, were released on \$400 ball, and were caught by a mob Wednesday, taken to the scene of the murder and riddled with bullets, each receiving not less than forty shots. Sandy Smith and George Moss, the other murderers, are in jail awaiting trial.

The Ohio Dow Law Contrarys, O., Dec. 16.-The supreme court this morning rendered a decision austaining the constitutionality of the Dow lipnor tax law in all its features, including

the lax and lien provisions, A Republican Cancus.

WASHINGTON: Dec. 17. A cancus of republican cenators has been called for o'clock this atternoon to fill vacancies on